

NEW TURN IN BROOKLYN MURDER

MALE FRIEND OF DEAD YOUTH TO BE QUESTIONED TO-DAY.

District Attorney Will Want Him to Explain His Movements About the Time Brooks Was Shot—Florence Burns Dined With a Man Said Not to Be Brooks—Acquaintances Examined.

When Florence W. Burns is arraigned in the Centre street police court this afternoon charged on suspicion with the homicide of her lover, Walter S. Brooks, some surprises may be sprung by the District Attorney. It may be, also, that a man, hitherto supposed to figure in the case only as a friend of young Brooks, may be asked to give a detailed account of his movements on last Friday night from 6:30 o'clock, the hour at which the girl says she left Brooks's office at 17 Jay street, until he arrived at his place of business on the following morning.

This man may find the District Attorney particularly inquisitive about the time and place at which he dined on Friday night, and his companion at dinner. He may be asked, also, to be especially particular in telling of his movements after dinner and up to 12:30 o'clock, when Walter Brooks was found alone in a room at the uncondemned hotel, to which he had taken a woman about three hours before.

The man may be brought into the case in this way and these questions may be asked of him because of some developments of yesterday afternoon. One of the things which the District Attorney has been trying to find out is where Walter Brooks and Florence Burns dined on Friday night. One of the places at which Brooks took meals is the "Old Tavern," at 100 Duane street. Late yesterday afternoon it came to the knowledge of the county detectives working on the case that a young couple, bearing some resemblance to Brooks and Miss Burns, dined at the "Old Tavern" shortly after 7 o'clock on Friday night.

In investigating this story the detectives went to the restaurant, taking a picture of Florence Burns with them. They showed the picture to the head waiter and asked him the original of the photograph had dined there with a young man on Saturday evening. The head waiter, a colored man, examined the picture carefully and then said:

"My memory is that this young lady came in here a little after 7 on Saturday night and [pointing to a table set at that table over there] she was with a man shorter than herself and if I'm not mistaken, he had a mustache. Jones waited on her and he could tell you for sure, but Jones won't be here until to-morrow morning. This is his day off."

The description of the man, as given by the waiter, did not at all fit Walter Brooks. Brooks was only about a quarter of an inch short of six feet tall, broad shouldered and had a smooth-shaven face. The detectives noted these discrepancies and asked some more questions about the man's appearance. As the result of that questioning the friend of Brooks referred to will be asked this morning how he spent Friday evening. The head waiter and the waiter Jones will be in the Centre street police court when Florence Burns is brought in, and they will also be asked if she was in the "Old Tavern" on Saturday evening.

There was a grand round-up at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon of persons who are said to be connected with the relations between Miss Burns and Brooks. Statements were taken from the following: Thomas Brooks, father of Walter Brooks; Dr. A. J. Sweeney, who was called to attend the young man at the Glen Island Hotel; John Earl, the night clerk and George Washington, the hallboy at the hotel; Harry Cohen, one of young Brooks's partners; and Harry Casey, the son of R. M. Casey of 1188 Dean street, Brooklyn, the young man who introduced Brooks to Miss Burns.

Three young men who were not summoned to the District Attorney's office, but who know something about the relations of Brooks and the girl, were taken to the police station and are being held for questioning. One is an advertising agent at 1 Madison avenue and lives at 404 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn; Harry Butler, who is in business at 100 Duane street; and another man, said to be Harry Williams. Watson is the young man whom Miss Burns is said to have called the "handsome man in Brooklyn." Butler is the man who received Miss Burns at Mrs. Hitchcock's boarding house and the supposed Williams is said to have been Brooks's rival for the girl's affections—the man who took her to the Old Guard ball.

There is still another young man whom the District Attorney might have summoned, but he is in the County Jail, serving time for forgery. His name is Joseph Wilson, and he is said to have been Florence Burns's first beau. He is now in the County Jail, having been convicted of forging the name of Charles Bowler to an order for \$25 worth of goods and collecting the \$25 commission thereon from his principal, Henry P. Gibson of 35 Warren street. The only person of all the witnesses who told a new story about Harry Casey is a young man of effervescent spirits, not quite 20 years old, and afflicted with a very bad case of the "hiccups." Young Casey did not seem to be displeased by the notoriety which has fallen upon him. Asked about the statement made by another man, who said that he had tried to "unload" Florence Burns on Brooks, he replied:

"I knew Miss Burns only as a friend and as a very charming girl. I introduced her to Brooks in a restaurant last April and left them together. That's all I did, but there are so many Harries in this world that I've been mistaken. I was mistaken. They say I took Harry Casey to the Old Guard ball. I didn't do any such thing. That was Harry Williams, or him I knew as Harry Williams, and he was whose ring Miss Burns wore for some time. Maybe she's wearing it now, for all I know. He took her to the Old Guard ball, but he was not there. He was at least 700 miles from here, having concluded to go away for his health."

You see, Joe Wilson came along first and he was attentive to Miss Burns. Then he met Harry Williams and it was all over with him. But that's just as well, since Joe's been provided with a room and bath at Elmira. He says it's a great resort up there. Williams kept on with his attentions to Miss Burns after Brooks came to town. He was always next, although Brooks thought he was not.

"So I went along until a week ago Sunday night, when Brooks and the girl were out. I saw them and I went to see them. I saw them in the six-day walking match. Something was in the course of the evening to Brooks about his hiccups. He said it was all over, that he was going to break off. That was about all I ever heard him say, except one time, I remember, he said that both Brooks and he were working on the hiccups and that they had a target in their yard at which they shot."

Just then Casey was called into the office of Assistant District Attorney Schurman. As he went in he exclaimed: "Ah! Casey to the ball!"

When he came out a change had come over the young man's manner. "Good Lord!" he exclaimed, "that District Attorney is a wonder. He knew just what I'd tell him. I said anything I said. But do you know, I've been thinking that if I become very strong in this case my father will give me a job at hard work, instead of spending his money. And that's different again."

Young Watson was seen by a S. N. M. yesterday morning and asked to tell just

what he knew about Florence Burns. He said:

"I know Miss Burns, having met her at a dance at the house of a friend about a year ago. I never knew her well and never called on her, either at her own house or where she was living in Manhattan. I never took her anywhere, and never spoke to her after the first meeting, except to bow to her on the street."

"This much, however, I want to say. Miss Burns is known and is a friend of the mothers and sisters of many of the young men who received them at her own house and was received by them. That statement should be enough to stamp an miserable, lying scandal some of the stories that have been told about her since Brooks's death. I like to see fair play and I despise scandal mongers, male or female. I have no one to shield and no one's cause to bolster, but a statement of a little truth can do no harm and it may leave a lump of lies."

It has also been said that Brooks lived with Walter Langerman. That is not true. He met Langerman in the restaurant of the American Tract Society Building, where I had my office there, and he told me of the meeting. He never even saw Langerman half a dozen times after that."

District Attorney Jerome was asked what he had to say yesterday about Mr. Backus's story of the so-called "Third Degree," administered to the girl prisoner in the Church street police station. He said:

"I have investigated the story and I'm told that no such treatment was ever administered to the girl. Such a thing is contrary to our notions of justice and I never learn that one of my staff follows such a procedure. I will see that he does not do it more than once."

A theory was advanced yesterday to the effect that Brooks went to the Glen Island Hotel with Miss Burns, but that she left him there and he afterward met another woman, over whom he became involved in a row with a strange man. This version goes on to explain that in the row Brooks was shot by the strange man and was taken afterward to the room in which he was found.

Foster L. Backus, counsel for Miss Burns, said last night that he had heard this rumor and was not altogether ready to cast it aside. He said that he had no actual evidence to back it up, but that he had caused it to be investigated and would know more about it in the next few days.

Funeral services over Brooks's body were held last night at the home of his parents, 453 Deceatur street, Brooklyn. The coffin was placed in the front parlor, on it were two wreaths and some cut flowers. The relatives remained on the second floor while the services were in progress. The parlors, stairways, hallway, basement and kitchen were crowded and the sidewalk was thronged. The crowds both inside and outside the house was composed for the most part of young persons.

The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Benson, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, read the funeral service and made a brief address, in which he referred to his meeting with young Brooks, when he called on him with Florence Burns about six weeks ago and wanted him to marry them.

He had never met the young man before, he said, although he had subsequently understood that he had been an exemplary member of his Sunday school up to a certain point. Dr. Rogers said that the end of Brooks's career was a warning to young men not to stray from the narrow path.

A volunteer choir was to have sung hymns at the funeral, but did not because the singers were late in arriving and it was impossible to force their way into the house. An opportunity to view the body was given to all present. The burial will be to-day in Evergreen Cemetery.

SHORT SESSION AT ALBANY.

Snowstorm Prevented Many Members of the Legislature From Reaching Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The snow storm prevented many members of the Legislature from reaching Albany to-night, and consequently the session was a very light one. Senators, including Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the upper house, were delayed, and the Senate did not attempt to take up its calendar.

Senator White introduced a resolution of regret for the death of Col. John S. Kenyon and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to take suitable action. It was adopted, and Senators White, Higgins, Mahy, Grady and Ahearn were appointed. The Senate then adjourned.

The absentees in the Assembly were so many that nothing of importance was taken up, but the calendar of unimportant bills was disposed of.

Assemblyman Landon (Rep., Dutchess) introduced a concurrent resolution providing that all surplus moneys not actually needed for the support of the State Treasury be returned to the various counties pro rata to the extent of the surplus.

The bill, which was introduced by Assemblyman Landon, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Last year the Legislature passed an "Employers' Liability bill," which was vetoed by Gov. Odell as being too much in favor of the corporations. Assemblyman Cossing, a sponsor of that bill, has introduced another in which he seeks to overcome the Governor's objections. The bill provides that an action for negligence cannot be instituted unless notice has been given within six days after the accident and action begun within one year. It further provides that if the person is so seriously injured that he cannot serve his notice within sixty days he must serve his notice within ten days after his recovery.

Assemblyman Keenan introduced a bill providing for the extension of the New York city paid fire department throughout Queens borough.

In the debate on a resolution introduced by Minority Leader Palmer in the Assembly to-night, Majority Leader Allds said that the Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill may not pass the Legislature, and that "there is no chance of its passing."

Mr. Palmer gave figures by which he endeavored to show that there was no need of passing further legislation for the purpose of collecting the tax. He said that the indirect revenues now raised by the State were sufficient to pay the expenses of the State Government.

Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Water Paint Company of America was incorporated to-day with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture paints and painters' supplies. The directors are George S. Adams, L. R. Solverson and W. A. Hall, of New York city; L. R. Spear and E. H. Spear, of Newton Centre, Mass.; R. W. Bird and C. F. Carruth, of Boston, and F. S. De Haven and Sheffield Phelps, of Englewood, N. J.

Schultz & Rudolph, of New York City, was incorporated to deal in diamonds and precious stones, and the directors are Henry Rudolph, C. L. B. Sneedaker, L. H. Rowe, Paul Cockey and W. C. Diamond, of New York City.

SPRUNG BEET SUGAR ON CLUB.

HUMPHREY WANTED REPUBLICANS TO SIDE AGAINST CUBA

And President Roosevelt—Only 85 Members of the Republican Club Present—Action Deferred—The "Club Across the Street" Stands Pat.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club, at 450 Fifth avenue, last evening, A. D. Humphrey introduced a resolution antagonizing the policy of the President in regard to the relief of Cuba. It produced so acrimonious a discussion that final action on the resolution was postponed until next Monday evening.

Only thirty-five of the members of the club were present on account of the storm, and no previous notice had been given of the resolution.

Mr. Humphrey was one of the organizers of a League of Republican Clubs, chief among which was the Club which met last evening. President Louis Stern presided. Mr. Humphrey's resolution says, after premising that protection to American industries is a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party enacted into law and that "it is alleged that certain sugar interests of the United States and Europe, actively assisted by the entire free trade press, under the cloak of moral obligations to Cuba are attempting to strike a blow at the protected beet sugar industry of the United States."

Resolved, That we pledge anew our faith in the doctrine of protection as applied to this industry, and urge Congress to keep faith with the American farmers who have under one of the most successful and profitable of home capital for the development of the cane and beet sugar interests in the United States.

Resolved, That if, after sacrificing thousands of our noblest sons and spending hundreds of millions of dollars to free Cuba, the Congress of the United States with a more complete knowledge of the conditions existing should decide to further aid Cuba, then, in that event, we urge that such bounty or gratuity be paid out of the United States Treasury and not out of the pockets of the American farmers and sugar planters.

Resolved, That the very persons whose aid are under the highest moral and political obligation in honor bound to protect the industry of the United States.

Mr. Humphrey said that he was not afraid to take a position on any question, even if it brought him into conflict with the Chamber of Commerce and the "club across the street," referring to the Union League Club, had taken the opposite position. He said that he as the organizer of a chain of clubs pledged to support Republicanism had travelled many miles with the late President McKinley and that he had heard him urge the farmers to invest their money in the beet and the cane sugar industries, pledging them that the Republican party would protect them.

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BRIT WANTS TO LEAD BOTH

John F. Carroll's District—Holahan Will Get Out.

The Tammany men in the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, where Richard Croker lives and where John F. Carroll is the leader of the braves have learned during the last two or three days that Philip J. Britt, who was the Sheriff's counsel in the terms of Tom Dunn and William P. Grell, was being groomed as a candidate for the leadership of the district, to run at the September primaries.

The situation in the district is so complicated that the Democrats will have to buy a guide to voters. "Whispering Larry" Delmour has announced himself a candidate on a platform of "I am the friend of Croker." Thomas J. Gilligan is out for the leadership on a platform of "down with John F. Carroll." Mr. Carroll has not said that he was going to get out of the fight.

The Greater New York Democracy will make a fight against all of the Tammany men, under the leadership of Mr. J. Stein. The campaign will be kept up all summer.

Maurice F. Holahan, leader of the Twenty-fourth has told his district captains that he will not be a candidate for the leadership next year. He was the only Tammany leader caught in a poolroom in the days when Lewis Nixon was ruling.

DADY'S CROWD SNUBBED.

Independents Refuse to Serve on Chairman Brenner's Scandal Committee.

Former Mayor Schieren, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Henry Batterman, E. Dwight Church, H. F. Gunnison, Thomas P. Peters, Ludwig Nissen, George S. Richards and Frank H. Brooks, nine of the fourteen independent Republicans who were requested by the Republican Executive Committee in Brooklyn to investigate the Guden-Dady scandal and sundry charges against the leaders of the organization, have declined to serve. In a joint letter to Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Executive Committee they say:

While tolerably well assured that we could not escape consciousness of the fact that what power we possessed would be derived from the very persons whose acts are to be investigated, it must be obvious that, well founded or not, the organization existing party conditions, those in and those out of the organization in a technical sense, must be considered as a restoration of confidence.

We think much of the existing dissatisfaction is due to a prevalent feeling of distrust on the part of the members of our present Executive Committee are offshoots of the subject of constant adverse comment. We venture to suggest an amendment to the constitution of the County Committee providing that no person shall be eligible as an executive member, and that the acceptance of such office shall be held to constitute a resignation of membership in the Executive Committee.

Col. Dady went to Albany yesterday, and it is understood that he will explain to the Governor to-day all about the Guden case. Friends of Col. Dady said last night that his statement would tend considerably to clear the political atmosphere in Brooklyn.

BARUS FIGHT ON TO-DAY.

Convention to Name a Congressman in His District Next Tuesday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Delegates to the Fifth District Congress Convention, which will meet at Green Castle to-morrow, began to arrive to-day and to-night and the hotels are crowded with party workers, the largest delegation being from Vigo county and consisting of James S. Barcus's followers. It is conceded that Congressman Holliday will lead on the first ballot, but a movement is on foot to-night by the Barcus men to appeal to the convention to release the Clay county delegates from the obligations placed on them by the County Committee, which gave Holliday the privilege of naming them and requiring them to vote as a unit.

The Barcus men will bring the question before the convention and will contend that Republican sentiment in Clay county is not unanimous in support of Holliday and that the delegates if bound by their instructions do not represent it. It is said that some of the delegates have promised to support Barcus if the convention will release the Clay county strength entire, he will have 63 and possibly 65 delegates on the first ballot. A sharp fight is expected in the convention.

TOWNE OUT OF POLITICS.

Says the Lord Provided New Gold Fields and Thus Beat Free Silver.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17.—Charles A. Towne, the last nominee of the Populists for Vice-President, and one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, is in this city to confer with business men from the South and West regarding oil lands in Texas.

"I am out of politics for good," said Mr. Towne. "Perhaps in years to come, after I have provided bread and water, I may write a book about it. I think, however, and as there are only a few here to-night, it would be well to have the matter put over until next week."

J. Edgar Leysafer then moved that the matter be put over to a special meeting. Mr. Humphrey opposed this. He said that immediate action was wanted, and that the situation was one that made it necessary for every Republican to rally to the support of the protection principle.

"I think that Republicans like George have been seduced by the same sentiment as is inspired in one of us when on leaving this club he sees a beggar half naked on the street. At the Carnegie Hall meeting, however, the principal speakers are Edward M. Shepard, an old free trader, and the candidate of Tammany Hall for Mayor of this city, and Bourke Cockran, another who has ever fought all the time for the protection principle. The kind of Republican support that this demand for a lessening of the duties has, in the time has been when this club has been the backbone to stand up for the Republican principle, then I think that it ought to adjourn and that the new clubhouse ought to be built."

"Oh, that's bosh," said Henry Gleason. "It is not bosh," said Col. Dennison, "it is simply sound Republican doctrine. I am sure among the men who are members of Commerce was in a tremble, and when the stock demon went on a tear for ten days and then woke up to find that all of his injuries had been self-inflicted. It was when Grover Cleveland performed one of the grandest acts in American statesmanship, when he sent his message to Great Britain, pronouncing the attitude of this country on the Monroe doctrine. I think that the action of this club immediately preceding that message, authoritatively expounding the Monroe doctrine, was the first time, was directly responsible for that act on the part of President Cleveland."

"Did the Republican party ever declare for bounties," asked W. M. K. Olcott. "It did," said Mr. Humphrey, "and to the cane sugar producers of Louisiana."

The Secretary of New York has just appropriated \$125,000 for the promotion of the beet sugar industry, said a man in the rear of the room.

Col. Dennison said that he would not think of delegating to the Chamber of Commerce the statesmanship of the nation. Mr. Humphrey said that the Chamber was full of importers, all of whom were free traders, and Col. Dennison said that the "club across the street" and the Chamber of Commerce had no weight in a matter of this kind. Then action was deferred until Monday.

The club will have a big attendance at the meeting on Monday evening. Last night the thirty-five members who were present seemed to be pretty evenly divided, and they expect that there will be a good deal of hot talk at the special meeting.

The Union League Club last evening was said that there had been no call for a special meeting to take action looking toward the rescinding of the resolution of January 18, 1901, in which tariff concessions for Cuba's benefit were urged.

Kennedy & Ballard

Waterproof Shoes, Enamel, Cork Sole, Leather Lined,

4.98

Skating Shoes, 3.75

English Grain Leather, Double

Sole, 3.98 and 4.98

1st quality Rubbers, 4.98

Only One Place to Buy Stylish Shoes; That is at KENNEDY'S.

LONDON "TIMES" MISLED AGAIN

McKINLEY WITHHELD NOTHING FROM CONGRESS.

The Woodford Note the Correspondent Says Was Withheld Merely Anticipated the Spanish Note, Which Was Transmitted to Congress With a Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The statement of the New York correspondent of the London Times, in a despatch to that newspaper, that the communication which, according to his allegation, was withheld from Congress by President McKinley was Minister Woodford's note of April 5, 1898, is as misleading as his first statement that a Spanish note of April 10, 1898, was withheld, but which he now acknowledges was erroneous.

Mr. Woodford's despatch of April 5 dealt with the same subject as the Spanish note of April 10—the declaration of an armistice in Cuba—and the only difference between them was that the Woodford note merely suggested that the Queen Regent might proclaim an armistice, while the Spanish note, which was transmitted to Congress, said that the armistice had been authorized and that Capt.-General Blanco had issued the necessary decree. President McKinley, therefore, gave Congress the fullest and latest information on Spain's action. He did not transmit Mr. Woodford's telegram of April 5, because it was unnecessary.

The telegram from Mr. Woodford was addressed to Mr. McKinley, and asked if the President would sustain the Queen Regent if, before noon of April 6, she proclaimed "immediate and unconditional suspension of hostilities" in Cuba, to be made effective when accepted by the insurgents and to continue for six months. Mr. McKinley replied the same day, through Assistant Secretary Day, that he could not assume to influence the action of Congress beyond transmitting the whole matter to them, with such recommendations as he saw proper to make, but said that "if armistice is offered by the Government of Spain, the President will communicate that fact to Congress."

Later, on April 10, the day before Mr. McKinley's intervention message was sent to Congress, he was notified by the Spanish Minister in Washington that Blanco had been directed to issue a bando for a suspension of hostilities. The text of the note from the Spanish Minister was not only appended to Mr. McKinley's message of the following day, but he called attention to it in the message, and said that "if this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized." It will be seen that President McKinley gave full information to Congress as to what had been done by Spain.

The text of the proposed armistice proclamation by Minister Woodford was telegraphed by Minister Woodford on April 5. In his message he said: "I believe that this means the influence of Congress, he would not notify it that an armistice had been offered, if such was the fact. Five days later the armistice was offered and Mr. McKinley so informed Congress immediately."

The President's response was sent at midnight on April 5. In it the statement was made that "the President highly appreciates the Queen's desire for peace," and that while the President would not be influenced by Congress, he would not notify it that an armistice had been offered, if such was the fact. Five days later the armistice was offered and Mr. McKinley so informed Congress immediately.

Volcano Born of Earthquakes Lava Pours From Great Fissure in the Earth in Trans-Caucasia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—An immense crevasse has appeared in the surface of the earth near Shemakha, in Trans-Caucasia, where earthquake shocks have recently caused terrible havoc. Flames appeared in the fissure and streams of lava were thrown from it.

The number of human lives lost by the seismic disturbances in the region of Shemakha is estimated at 2,000, the victims being mostly women and children. Thirty-four villages in the neighborhood have thus far been destroyed, and 4,000 houses in the town itself have been thrown to the ground.

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